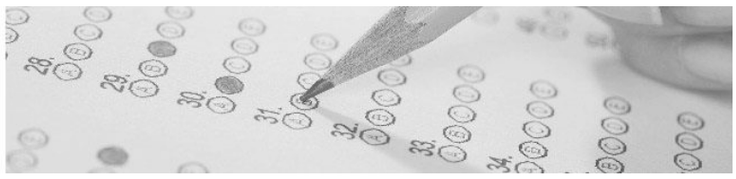
KIPS ENTRY TESTS PREPARATION



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-8

TOPICS:

- ✓ **Coordination and Control/Nervous & Chemical Coordination**
- ✓ **Reproduction**

Q.1 Which part of neuron may act as receptor as well?

A. Dendrite B. Cell body
C. Axon D. Ganglion

Q.2 _____ receives and processes sensory information, initiates responses, store memories, generates thoughts and emotions.

A. Nerves B. Spinal cord
C. Brain D. Ganglia

Q.3 The pupil dilation is under the control of:

A. Central nervous system B. Parasympathetic nervous system
C. Peripheral nervous system D. Sympathetic nervous system

Q.4 Grey matter is composed of:

A. Schwann cells B.Myelinated fibres
C. Cell bodies of neuron D. Nissl's granules

Q.5 Which of the following neurotransmitter is related only to CNS?

A. Epinephrine B. Adrenaline
C. Acetylcholine D. Dopamine

Q.6 The type of receptors present in the hypothalamus are:

A. Mechanoreceptors B. Chemoreceptors
C. Photoreceptors D. Pressure receptors

Q.7 Part of motor neuron which makes synapse with sarcolemma is:

A. Motor unit B. Axon
C. Dendron D. Dendron and axon

Q.8 It is not true about cell body of neuron:

A. Main nutritional part B. It contains axoplasm
C. Biosynthesis of materials D. Regenerate axonal and dendrite fibre

Q.9 It carries sensory information to limbic system and cerebral cortex:

A. Thalamus B. Medulla
C. Pons D. Cerebellum

Q.10 Blinking of eyes, which is an example of reflex action, is controlled by:

A.CNS B. Spinal cord
C.PNS D. Brain

Q.11 The nerves are:

A. The bundles of axons bounded by connective tissues
B. The bundles of axons or dendrites bounded by connective tissue s
C. The bundles of dendrites bounded by connective tissues
D. The bundles of cell bodies bounded by connective tissues

Q.12 Optic nerve is the part of:

A. Central nervous system B. Spinal nerves
C. Peripheral nervous system D. Somatic nerves

Q.13 Which of the following will probably absent in a neuron?

A. Centrosome B. Neurofibrils
C. Mitochondria D. Microtubules

Q.14 Which of the following membrane potential depicts hyperpolarization?

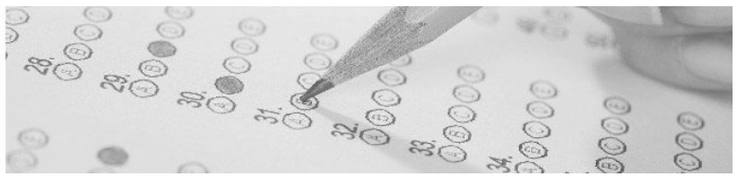
A. +70mV B. -90mV
C. +50mV D. -70mV

Q.15 Pick the odd one out:

A. Parkinson's disease B. Epilepsy
C. Alzheimer's disease D. Graves' disease

Q.16 Which is true about hormones?

A. Exocrine and endocrine secretion B. Start chemical reactions
C. Chemically of inorganic nature D. Produced in very small amount



Q.17 The releasing hormones are produced by:
A. Pineal gland
B. Pituitary gland
C. Pancreas
D. Hypothalamus

Q.18 The male sex hormone is:
A. ICSH
B. FSH
C. Gonadotropic hormone
D. Testosterone

Q.19 Dwarfism is a hormonal disorder due to:
A. Deficiency of thyroxin
B. Deficiency of STH
C. Excess of thyroxin
D. Deficiency of insulin

Q.20 Deficiency of the adrenal cortex activity leads to:
A. Cushing's disease
B. Addison's disease
C. Grave's disease
D. Cretinism

Q.21 A patient who excretes large quantity of sodium in urine has:
A. Diseased adrenal medulla
B. Diseased pancreas
C. Diseased adrenal cortex
D. Diseased thymus

Q.22 Besides testes, androgens are also produced by:
A. Thyroid
B. Adrenal medulla
C. Thymus
D. Adrenal cortex

Q.23 Which is not a ductless gland?
A. Testis
B. Sub-maxillary
C. Ovary
D. Parathyroid

Q.24 Pick the gland that have both exocrine and as well as endocrine cells:
A. Pituitary
B. Pancreas
C. Hypothalamus
D. Adrenal

Q.25 Milk production is the function of:
A. Oxytocin
B. Prolactin
C. ADH
D. LH

Q.26 Cholesterol serves as precursor of:
A. Proteins hormones
B. Steroid hormones
C. Adenoid hormones
D. Glucoid hormones

Q.27 Which of the following germ layer gives rise to Reproductive system?
A. Endoderm
B. Mesoderm
C. Ectoderm
D. Hypoderm

Q.28 Sperm production in humans is:
A. Periodic process
B. Continuous process
C. Cyclic process
D. Discontinuous process

Q.29 It is the correct passage of sperms from testes to outside:
A. Seminiferous tubules → Sperm duct → Epididymis → Urethra
B. Sperm duct → Seminiferous tubule → Epididymis → Urethra
C. Epididymis → Seminiferous tubule → Sperm duct → Urethra
D. Seminiferous tubules → Epididymis → Sperm duct → Urethra

Q.30 The oocyte released during ovulation is in:
A. Anaphase I
B. Metaphase I
C. Prophase I
D. Metaphase II

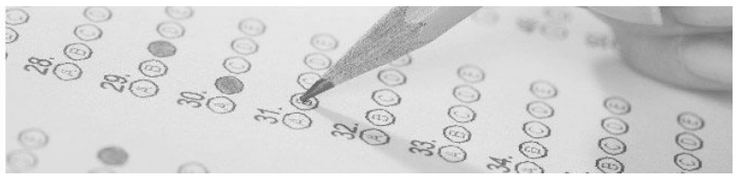
Q.31 Ovulation is associated with the peak level of:
A. FSH
B. Estrogen
C. LH
D. Progesterone

Q.32 Follicular atresia is the degeneration of:
A. Primary oocyte
B. 1st polar body
C. Primary follicles
D. 2nd polar body

Q.33 FSH in males acts on:
A. Germinal epithelium
B. Simple epithelium
C. Interstitial cells
D. Germinal endothelium

Q.34 Glands of male reproductive system are:
A. Prostate and seminal vesicle
B. Seminal vesicles and Corpus luteum
C. Prostate and Corpus luteum
D. Prostate and Placenta

Q.35 How many sperms are formed from a secondary spermatocyte?
A. 4
B. 2
C. 8
D. 1



Q.36 Oviduct in females opens into:
A. Fallopian tube B. Uterus
C. Ovary D. Cervix

Q.37 Division in germinal epithelium directly produces:
A. Spermatids B. Sperms
C. Spermatocytes D. Spermatogonia

Q.38 From the conversion of diploid oocyte to the mature egg formation, how many polar bodies are formed?
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4

Q.39 Ulcer in reproductive structures is formed in:
A. Gonorrhea B. Syphilis
C. AIDS D. Genital herpes

Q.40 Process of spermatogenesis in males continuously occurs from:
A. Birth to death B. Puberty to adulthood
C. Birth to puberty D. Puberty to death

Q.41 The process of transformation of spermatids into sperms is designated as:
A. Spermiogenesis B. Spermiation
C. Spermatogenesis D. Spermatocytogenesis

Q.42 Prior to emission and ejaculation, spermatozoa are stored in:
A. Urethra B. Seminal vesicles
C. Epididymis D. Prostate gland

Q.43 Fructose production as nutritional component for sperms is the function of:
A. Bulbourethral gland B. Prostate gland
C. Seminal vesicles D. Seminiferous tubules

Q.44 Endometrium shows maximum thickness during:
A. Start of proliferative phase B. Secretary phase
C. End of Proliferative phase D. Menstruation

Q.45 Main function performed by bulbourethral gland in humans is/are:
A. Sperm maturation B. Neutralization of urethra
C. Sperm production D. Semen formation

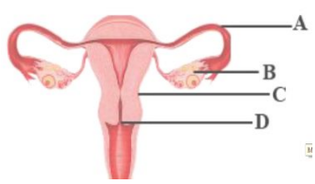
Q.46 How many spermatozoa and ova are produced from 50 primary spermatocytes and 50 primary oocytes?
A. 200 spermatozoa and 100 ova B. 200 spermatozoa and 50 ova
C. 100 spermatozoa and 50 ova D. 100 spermatozoa and 100 ova

Q.47 Motile and completely mature cell with flagellum is:
A. Spermatid B. Spermatocyte
C. Spermatogonium D. Spermatozoa

Q.48 The layer of uterus that is shed with each reproductive cycle is:
A. Mesometrium B. Endometrium
C. Myometrium D. Perimetrium

Q.49 Withdrawal of which hormone is the immediate cause of menstruation?
A. Estrogen B. FSH-LH
C. FSH D. Progesterone

Q.50 Given below is the diagram of female reproductive system. Identify the parts labeled as A, B, C and D.



	A	B	C	D
A.	Ovary	Fimbrae	Oviduct	Vagina
B.	Oviduct	Ovary	Uterus	Cervix
C.	Uterine tube	Ovary	Cervix	Vagina
D.	Fallopian tube	Oviduct	Ovary	Uterus

CTS #8

ENGLISH

1 - C	11 - C	21 - C
2 - B	12 - A	22 - C
3 - C	13 - B	23 - A
4 - C	14 - D,C	24 - C
5 - D	15 - C	25 - A
6 - B	16 - A	26 - C
7 - D	17 - A	27 - B
8 - C	18 - C	28 - D
9 - A	19 - B	29 - B
10 - D	20 - D	30 - A

BIOLOGY

1 - A	11 - B	21 - C	31 - C	41 - A
2 - C	12 - C	22 - D	32 - C	42 C
3 - D	13 - A	23 - B	33 - A	43 C
4 - C	14 - B	24 - B	34 - A	44 - B
5 - D	15 - D	25 - B	35 - B	45 B
6 - B	16 - D	26 - B	36 - B	46 B
7 - B	17 - D	27 - B	37 - D	47 - D
8 - B	18 - D	28 - B	38 - C	48 - B
9 - A	19 - B	29 - D	39 - D	49 - D
10 - D	20 - B	30 - D	40 - D	50 - D